

How do centre leaders spend their time in ECEC settings –

results from the TALIS Starting Strong Survey



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Overview

- Challenges for leadership in ECEC settings background and relevance
- Challenges for leadership in TALIS Starting Strong what the data tells us
- Analysis I: How do leaders spend their time in ECEC centres?
- Analysis II: What factors contribute to the time distribution?
- How can ECEC leaders be supported in their daily work?







The context and challenges of leadership in ECEC

Difficult working conditions

(e.g. Viernickel et al. 2017; Schreyer et al. 2014)

Shortage of qualified staff & increased competition

(e.g. Fuchs-Rechlin/Rauschenbach, 2020; Geiger 2019)

Growing demand for strong leadership

Increasing diversification

(e.g. Rauschenbach et.al. 2020; Autorengruppe Bildungsberichterstattung 2020)

New understanding & increased expectations

(e.g. Klinkhammer/Berth 2019; Strehmel 2017)

Knowledge gaps & missing profiles

(e.g. Heikkinen/Ahtiainen/Fonsén 2022; Lange 2017; Strehmel/Ulber 2014)



Increased responsibility & workload

(e.g. DJI/RKI 2020; Soukainen 2019; Nentwig-Gesemann 2016) DJI Deutsches Jugendinstitut



What is TALIS Starting Strong?







The TALIS Starting Strong Survey – what is TALIS Starting Strong?

First international large-scale survey of staff and leaders in early childhood education and care (ECEC) Aligned to the OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS), targeting teachers in primary and secondary education

Coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Participation of 9 OECD member countries in 2018





The TALIS Starting Strong Survey – Participating countries (1st cycle)

ISCED 02 (3 to 5 years)

- Chile 느
- Denmark 📒
- Germany 💻
- Iceland 🏪
- Israel 📼
- Japan 🔸
- Korea 💌
- Norway 🏪
- Turkey 🖸

ISCED 01 (0 to 2 years)

- Denmark 📕
- Germany 💻
- Israel 📼
- Norway 🔚





Study Design

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Representative data on national ECEC systems	 Target population: pedagogical staff and centre leaders all types of ECEC settings (centre- and home-based)
High sampling standards and requirements	 Sample size for Germany: ca. 500 centre leaders and 3000 staff Per ECEC centre: 1 leader and up to 8 staff Aspired return rate (after replacements): 75%
Self-reported data from staff and leaders through questionnaires	 Different questionnaires for staff and centre leaders Almost identical versions for ISCED 0.1 and ISCED 0.2 Time to complete questionnaire: 45-60 minutes Paper and online version available





The TALIS Starting Strong Survey - topics

Leaders

- Background characteristics and qualifications
- Professional development (personal and staff)
- Working conditions and job satisfaction
- Characteristics of the ECEC centre
- Pedagogical leadership

• ...

- Administrative leadership
- Cooperation with stakeholders

Staff

- Background characteristics and qualifications
- Professional development
- Working conditions and job satisfaction
- Tasks and responsibilities
- Pedagogical beliefs and practices
- Dealing with diversity
- ...





What the data tells us

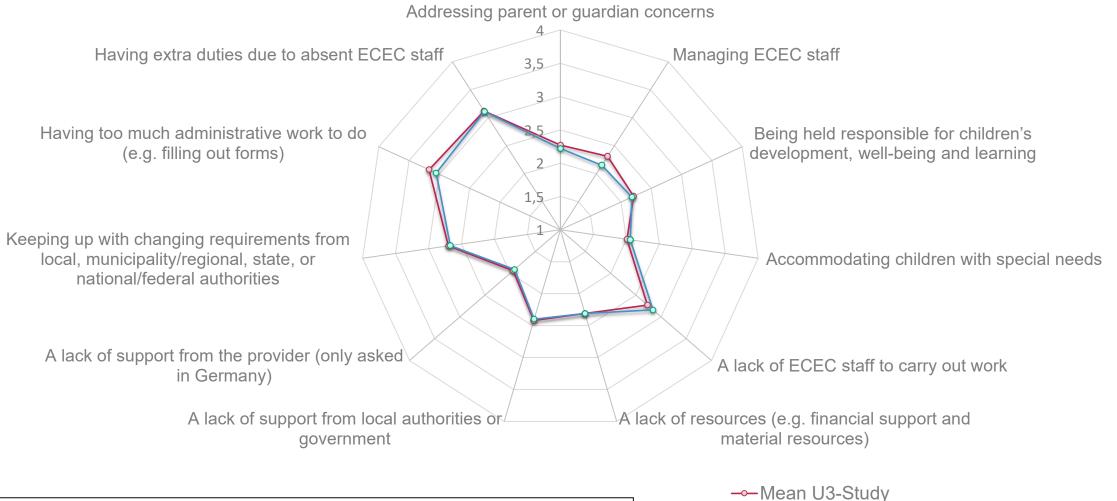
what challenges do centre leaders express themselves?







Sources of stress and their extent for centre leaders and their work (mean)



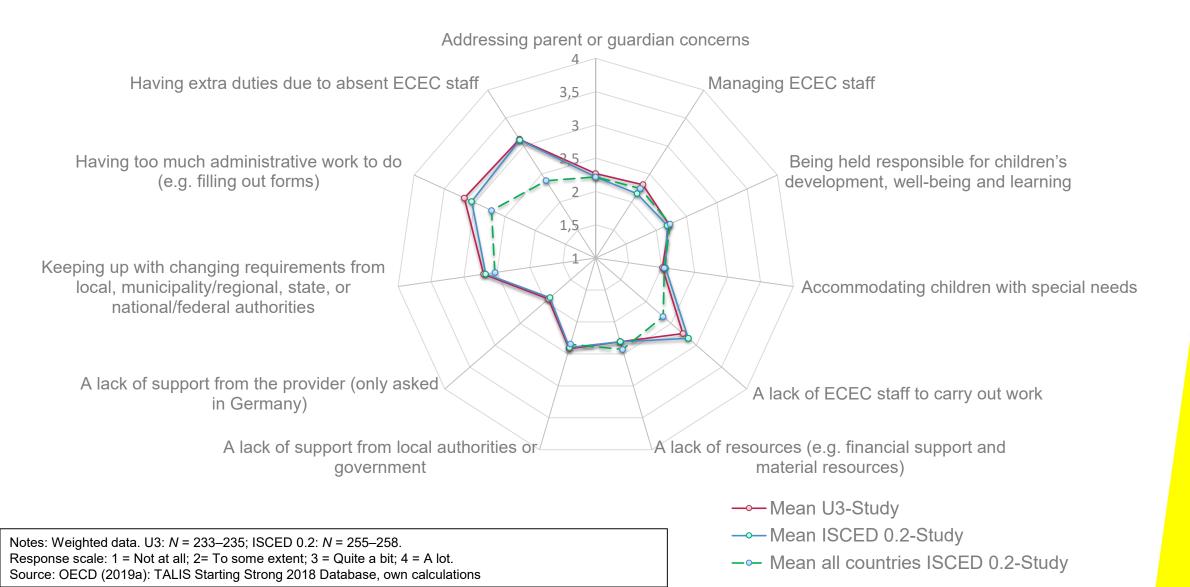
Notes: Weighted data. U3: N = 233-235; ISCED 0.2: N = 255-258. Response scale: 1 = Not at all; 2= To some extent; 3 = Quite a bit; 4 = A lot. Source: OECD (2019a): TALIS Starting Strong 2018 Database, own calculations → Mean U3-Study
→ Mean ISCED 0.2-Study





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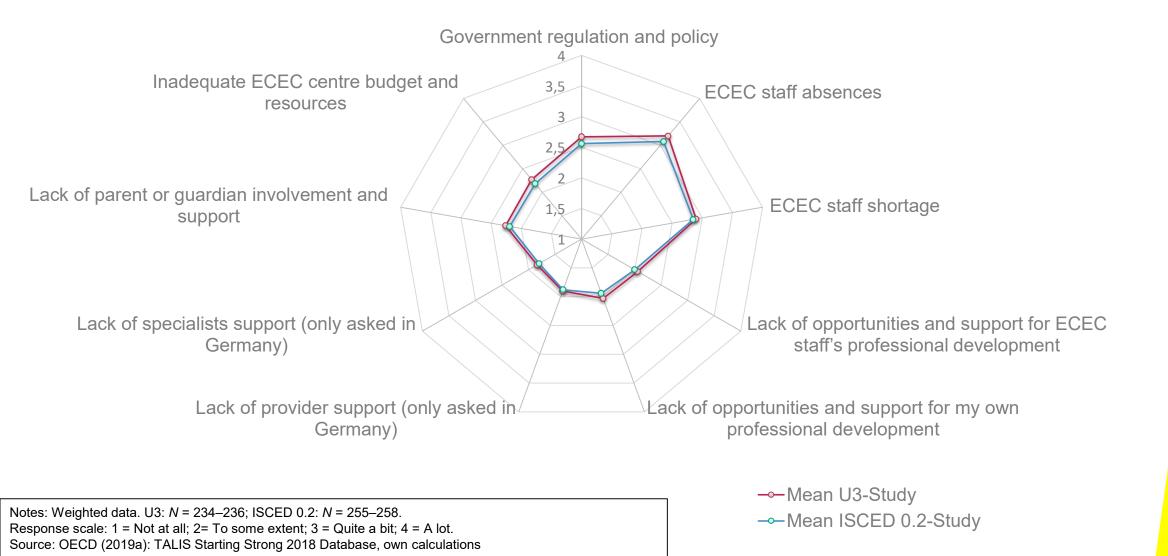
Sources of stress and their extent for centre leaders and their work (mean)







Aspects and their extent of limiting the effectiveness of centre leaders (mean)

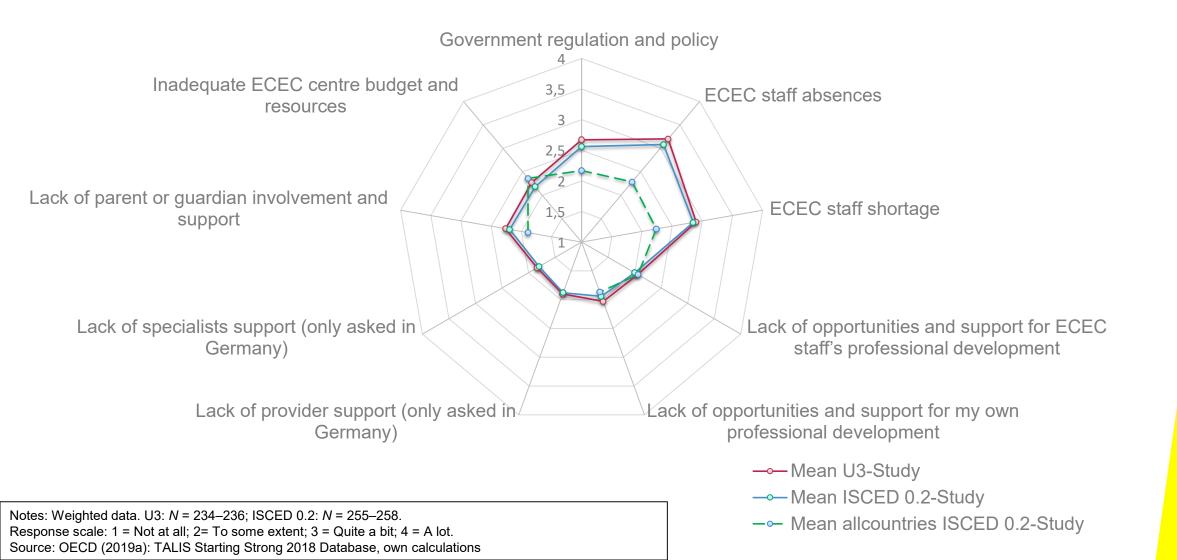






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Aspects and their extent of limiting the effectiveness of centre leaders (mean)



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How do leaders spend their working time and what factors are contributing?

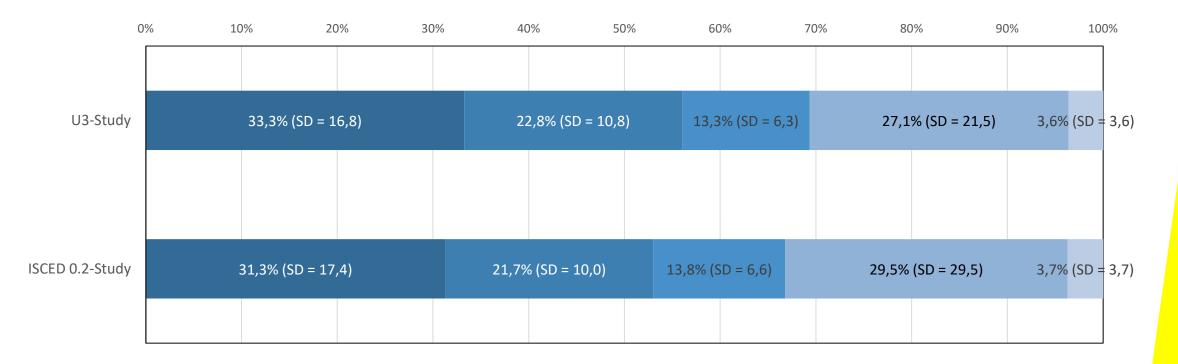






ECEC leaders in Germany spend most of their time on administrative leadership tasks, followed by interactions with children and pedagogical leadership tasks

Average proportion of time leaders report spending on different tasks during the 12 months prior to the survey



- Administrative leadership tasks
- Interactions with parents or guardians

- Pedagogical leadership tasks
 - Interactions with children





How do leaders spend their time and what is shaping their daily work?



Community/environmental level

- ✓ Size of the city/town/village (5 categories)
- ✓ Geographical location (East vs. West)
- ✓ Centre location (stand-alone building, shared building etc.)





Examples personal and centre level

Time distribution by time resources for leadership tasks

ISCED 0.2 - <30% of time exempted for leadership tasks (1. Quarter...

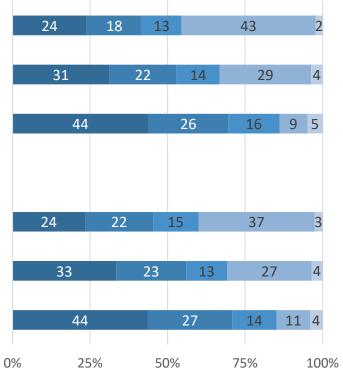
ISCED 0.2 - Mean (N=238)

ISCED 0.2 - 100% of time exempted for leadership tasks (4. Quarter...

U3 - <30% of time exempted for leadership tasks (1. Quarter; N=27)

U3 - Mean (N=217)

U3 - 100% of time exempted for leadership tasks (4. Quarter; N=47)



Administrative leadership tasks
 Interactions with parents/guardians
 Other

Pedagogical leadership
 Interactions with children

Time distribution by centre size

ISCED 0.2 - Centre size <= 45 17 21 12 47 3 children (1. Quarter) (N=61) ISCED 0.2 - Mean (N=249) 31 22 14 30 4 ISCED 0.2 - Centre size \geq 85 39 24 17 5 16 children (4. Quarter) (N=63) U3 - Centre size \leq 43 children (1. 22 21 12 42 3 Quarter) (N=59) U3 - Mean (N=229) 33 23 27 13 4 U3 - Centre size \geq 85 children (4. 44 14 16 3 24 Quarter) (N=56) 25% 50% 75% 0% 100%

Administrative leadership tasks
 Interactions with parents/guardians
 Other

Pedagogical leadership
 Interactions with children



What shapes the daily work and time distribution of ECEC leaders?

Multiple regressions of the proportion of time spent on administrative leadership tasks (last 12 months) by characteristics of the personal-, centre- and community-level (standardized beta coefficients (β) and explained variance (R²))

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Area "Administrative Leadership"		U3 (N=209)	ISCED 0.2 (N=217)
		R ²	
Model 1 – U3/ISCED 0.2	Share of resources for leadership tasks	.278***	.199***
		Change in R ²	
Model 2 – U3/ISCED 0.2	Centre size (number of children)	.038**	.036**
Model 3 - U3	>30% of children in the centre have at least one parent with a university degree	.031**	
Model 4 - U3	Provider is non-profit, church-based	.023**	
Model 3 - ISCED 0.2	Centre is in eastern Germany		.041**
Model 4 - ISCED 0.2	Provider is parent initiative		.015*
			fficients (β)
	Share of resources for leadership tasks	.382***	.328***
	Centre size (number of children)	.227**	.214**
Overall model (inclusion of all variables)	>30% of children in the centre have at least one parent with a university degree	169**	
	Provider is non-profit, church-based	.153**	
	Centre is in eastern Germany		193**
	Provider is parent initiative		128*
corr. R ² in total, in %		35,8 % ***	27,8% ***

Note: *p* < .05 = *; *p* < .01 = **; *p* < .001 = ***; Source: TALIS Starting Strong 2018 Database





Results at a glance – Time distribution

Main differences in interactions with children & administrative leadership, stability in cooperation with families & pedagogical leadership

Individual characteristics (e.g. qualifications or work experience) and community or environment factors (e.g. size of the city or centre location) play no or little role

How the leader position is shaped on centre-level is crucial, especially with regard to:

- Time resources for leadership tasks
- Size of the centre
- Composition of children within the centre

in part also the provider, weekly working hours, group concept, regional differences

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How can ECEC leaders be supported in their daily work?

The context and challenges of leadership in ECEC



Difficult working conditions

(e.g. Viernickel et al. 2017; Schreyer et al. 2014)

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(e.g. Fuchs-Rechlin/Rauschenbach, 2020; Geiger 2019)

Growing demand for strong leadership

Knowledge needs & missing profiles

(e.g. Lange 2017; Strehmel/Ulber 2014)



Increased responsibility & workload

(e.g. DJI/RKI 2020; Nentwig-Gesemann 2016)

Increasing diversification

(e.g. Rauschenbach et.al. 2020; Autorengruppe Bildungsberichterstattung 2020)

New understanding & increased expectations

(e.g. Klinkhammer/Berth 2019; Strehmel 2017)







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For further questions &

comments please contact me via

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Thank you very much!



Quality Early Childhood Education and Care for Children Under Age 3

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